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50. TYPHONIUM HORSFIELDII (MIQ.) STEENIS, FAMILY ARACEAE, A NEW REPORT FOR INDIA

(With one text-figure)

While revising the Indian Araceae, it was found that a specimen at CAL which had been collected in Mizoram by B. Godfrey and labelled as Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott var. curvatum (Roxb.) Engl. had been later determined as Typhonium horsfieldii (Miq.) Steenis by Nicolson, a well-known aroidologist. A perusal of literature reveals that this species is confined to Java in Indonesia. As the specimen in question is from Mizoram, the species becomes an addition to the flora of India. A detailed description and an illustration (Fig. 1) are provided to facilitate identification.

Typhonium horsfieldii (Miq.) Steenis in Bull. Jard. Bot., Buitenzorg Ser. 3, 17: 403. 1948; Backer & Bakh. f., Fl. Java 3: 123. 1968. Sauromatum horsfieldii Miq., Fl. Ind.-Bat. 3: 196. 1856; Engl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 2: 571. 1879. Type: Java (U). Typhonium fallax N.E. Br. in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 18: 260. 1880; Engl., Pflanzenr. (IV. 23 F) 73: 121, f. 17 F - N. 1920.

Heterostalis pedata Schott in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavum 1: 278. 1864, non Typhonium pedatum Schott 1857. Typhonium pedatum sensu Engl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 2: 613. 1879, non Schott 1857.

Cormous herb; corm c. 0.9 x 0.8 cm, subglobose. Cataphylls 3-3.5 cm long. Leaves pedatisect; petioles 10-40 cm long, sheathing; leaflets 7-9, sessile, lanceolate, acuminate; middle leaflet 5.5-7.5 x 0.6-1 cm; lateral leaflets gradually becoming smaller, 1.2-5.5 cm long. Peduncle 4-20 cm long; spathe 8-10 cm long; tube 2-3 cm long, oblong, convolute; limb 6-7 x 2-2.5 cm, oblong-lanceolate, cuspidate. Spadix 5.8-10 cm long. Pistillate-flowered portion 0.2-1 x 0.4-0.6 cm. Neuter-flowered portion 2-2.2 cm long followed by stipe c. 7 mm long. Staminate-flowered portion 0.7-1 x c. 0.3 cm, terminating in a stipitate appendix. Pistillate flowers c. 1 x 0.5-0.8 mm, dense; ovary ovoid, 2-ovuled; stigma capitate, coronate. Neuters

^{*}Not seen in original.

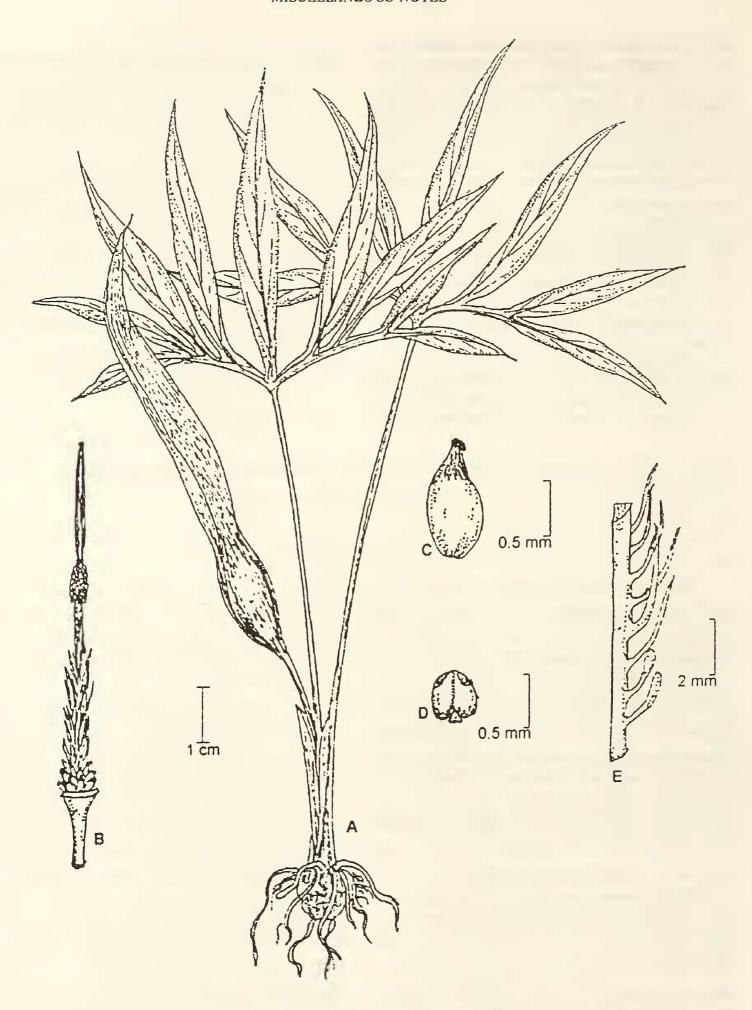


Fig. 1: Typhonium horsfieldii (Miq.) Steenis; A. Habit, B. Spadix, C. Pistillate flower, D. Staminate flower, E. Neuters

elongate-clavate at base, 1.5-2.5 mm long, linear above, 4-5.5 mm long. Staminate flowers c. 0.5 mm long; anthers broadly ovate, shortly stalked, dehiscing by apical slits. Appendix 2.2-5 cm long, cylindrical.

Fl. & Fr.: Not known.

Distribution: INDIA: Mizoram. WORLD: Indonesia (Java).

Specimen examined: MIZORAM: Lushai hills, Aijal, B. Godfrey 527 (CAL).

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51. LECTOTYPIFICATION OF *POLYSTICHUM SQUARROSUM* (D. DON) FEE VAR. *BEDDOMEI* MANICKAM & RAJKUMAR, FAMILY DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Polystichum squarrosum (D. Don) Fee is a tropical fern with morphological diversity and taxonomic complexity. Rajkumar and Manickam (Pak. J. Biol, 2(3): 755-758, 1999), while analysing the spore morphology of Polystichum squarrosum have observed two distinct types of perine and have construed them as two varieties. The specimen with winged smooth hyaline perine have been placed under var. beddomei and the crescent dark brown perined specimens have been placed under var. squarrosum. Of 20 specimens, they have found 5 specimens (XCH 241, 350, 419, 897, 922) to be var. beddomei and the rest (XCH 9, 291, 307, 319, 320, 415, 434, 443, 470, 561, 684, 713, 738, 824, 867) to be var. squarrosum. Unfortunately, var. beddomei has not been typified. Hence, as per the ICBN rules it is lectotyped here. The lectotype has been selected from the specimens preserved at St. Xavier's College Herbarium (XCH), Palayamkottai.

Polystichum squarrosum (D.Don) Fee var. beddomei Manickam & Rajkumar, Pak. J. Biol. Sci, 2(3): 755-758, Fig. 3a (1999).

Lectotype: India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri Hills, Thottabetta (2,650 m), 24.x.1991, Manickam, XCH 419.

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52. A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY OF THREE INDIAN SPECIES OF *MARSILEA*

A comparative reproductive biological study was conducted on three Indian *Marsilea* species of the *coromandeliana* group. The species

having monomorphic megaspores showed microsporal aberrations, while those with megasporal aberrations had normal microspores.